

Koostanud: E. Hünerson.

Teie olete kolme esimese vihuga omandanud juba umbes 200 sõna, ja olete ületanud esimesed raskused niihästi hääldamises kui ka lausete koostamises. Tahaksime loota, et see töö on Teile pakkunud rõõmu ja olete saanud loodetavat kasu.

Soovisime kahe esimese vihu harjutisi kõiki näha ja parandada, et õppida tundma õpilaste raskusi. Kolmas õppekiri sisaldab esmakordselt harilikkude harjutiste kõrval ka kontrolltöid, milliseid palume saata kohe pärast täitmist parandamiseks. "Harjutiste" kontrolliks aga ilmub 4. õppekirjast alates igas järgmises vihus "harjutiste võti".

Vokaablite õppimise hõlbustamiseks soovitame valmistada nn. sedel-sönastik järgmiselt: löigake valmis rida valgeid sedeleid, millede ühele küljele kirjutage inglise keelne sõna ühes hääldamisega, ja teisele küljele kirjutage vastav sõna eesti keeles. Õppides lugege inglise keelseid sõnu üksteise järel, tuletades meelde nende vastet eesti keeles, ja siis pöörake lehed ümber ja luges eestikeelseid sõnu tuletage meelde nende vasteid inglise keeles.

Märkmeid 9. õppetüki juurde.

1. Inglise kombe kohaselt hüütakse sageli mehe abikaasat mehe eesnime järel, nagu näit.: Mrs. John Robinson.

2. Kui ühes ja samas lauses esineb kaks üksteisest olenevat genitiivi siis tarvitatakse mõlemaid genitiivi vorme, s.o. muutelõppu 's ja prepositsiooni of. Näit.: Grace is the sister of Tom's father.

3. Sõna "so" (nii) tarvitatakse ka tähenduses "samuti". Seda tarvitatakse sageli sõnade "also" või "too" asemel, korrates "so" järel lauses juba kord esinenud abiverbi nõuetavas pöördes, millele järgneb subjekt. Näit.: You are young, so is Mr. Smith. - Teie olete noor, samuti on ka härra Smith. I have a cousin, so have you. - Minul on onupoeg, samuti on ka teil.

Pange tähele, et kui lauses puudub abiverb, siis tarvitatakse "so" järel verbi kordamise vältimiseks abiverbi "do" või "does". Näit.: The sun gives us light, so does the moon. Mary learns English, so does Tom.

Eitavates lausetes tarvitatakse "so" järel sõnu "nor" (nõr) või "neither" (naitš) - ega. Näit.: You are not young, nor (neither) is Mr. Smith. - Teie pole mitte noor, ega pole ka härra Smith. I have no cousins, neither (nor) have you. - Minul ei ole onupoegi, ega pole ka teil.

Mary does not learn Estonian, neither (nor) does Tom. - Mary ei õpi eesti keelt, ega ka Tom.

4. Adjektiiv ei oma inglise keeles ei käände ega pluurali muutelõppu. Adjektiiv muutub ainult komparatsiooni väljendamiseks.

Komparatiiv moodustab inglise keeles, lisandades muutelõpp -er (-r) positiivile. Näit.: young, younger.

Superlatiiv moodustub, lisandades muutelõpp -est (st) positiivile. Näit.: Young - youngest.

Komparatiivi järelle tarvitatakse sõna "than" (kui) võrdluse äratäendamiseks. Näit.: Tom is older than Mary.

"Sama kui" väljendatakse inglise keeles sõnadega "as as".

Näit.: Edith is as old as Mary.

"Mitte nii kui" väljendatakse sõnadega "not so as". Näit.: Edith is not so old as Mary.

"Mitte nii kui" väljendatakse sõnadega "not so as". Näit.: Frank is not so old as Jane.

Pange tähele, et superlatiivi ees esineb harilikult artikkel "the" või "a". Näit.: Tom is the youngest boy in his class.

Adjektiiv "old" omab kaks komparatiivi ja superlatiivi: older, elder ja ja oldest, eldest.

Older ja oldest tarvitatakse tähenduses "vanem kui". Näit.: Tom is older than his brother.

Elder ja eldest tarvitatakse tähenduses "vanem" ja "vanim". Näit.: Tom is the elder brother of the two. Tom is his mother's eldest child.

Elder ja eldest tarvitatakse harilikult substantiivi eel.

5. Pange tähele, et sõna "see" - this on pluuralis these (šiz) - need.

Harjutus 1. Alljärgnevates sõnades kriipsutage alla vokaalid mis häälduvad pika vokaalina (a:):

Walk, grass, parents, garden, wall, answer, are, father, name, Mary, ask, small, Margaret, aunt, after, example, Frank, Jack, Alice.

Harjutis 2. Alljärgnevatēs sönades kriipsutage alla konsonandid, mis häälduvad helitult ():

Shines, school, much, preposition, question, she, picture, English, shut, relation, child.

Harjutis 3. Täitke lüngad nõuetavate sõnadega: Pidage meeles sõna "law" - seadus, ja liitsõnu: father-in-law = äi, mother-in-law = ämm, brother-in-law = õemees, naisevend, sister-in-law = vennanaine, mehe õde.

1. Mrs. Arthur Robinson is Jane's
2. She is also Mr. John Robinson's
3. Mrs. William Robinson is Mr. William Robinson's
4. Miss Grace Robinson is the children's
5. She is also Mr. Arthur Robinson's
6. Frank is Mr. and Mrs. John Robinson's
7. He is Mary's and Edith's
8. Tom is not Edith's brother, he is her
9. Henry is not Mrs. William Robinson's, he is her
10. John and William Robinson are Grace Robinson's
11. Is Grace Mrs. William Robinson's sister? So, she is William Robinson's sister.
12. Miss Grace Robinson has four and three
13. John Robinson is Mrs. John Robinson's
14. The children are all
15. Tom, Mary, Henry and Jane are and
16. Agnes is Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Robinson's
17. Mr. John Robinson is Mrs. William Robinson's
18. Mrs. William Robinson is Mrs. Arthur Robinson's
19. Mr. and Mrs. John Robinson have only one
20. Agnes has two, but only one

Harjutis 4. Kirjutage punktjooncle nõuetav sõna: Oppige lisaks sõna year (jā, jō):

1. Mr. William Robinson is 35 years old. His father is twice as old as he. He is Years old.
2. Mrs. Arthur Robinson is 2 years younger than her husband. She is years old.
3. Mrs. William Robinson is as old as her husband. She is years old.
5. Mrs. John Robinson is as old as Mr. William Robinson's wife. She is years old.
6. Grace is 10 years younger than her elder brother. She is years old.
7. Grace is also three times as old as her nephew Tom. Tom is years old.
8. Tom's younger sister is only 3 years old. Henry is 2 years older than Jane. He is years old.
9. Mary is 3 times as old as her sister. She is years old.
10. Edith is as old as her cousin Mary. She is years old.
11. Frank, the youngest of the family, is one year younger than Jane. He is years old.
12. Agnes is one year older than her cousin Henry. She is years old.

Harjutis 5. Alljärgnevatēs lausetes täitke lüngad nõuetavate sõnadega:

1. Miss Grace Robinson is than her two brothers.
2. She is the child of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson.
3. Tom is much than his sister Jane.
4. Tom's father is times as old as his eldest child.
5. Mr. John Robinson is Mrs. Arthur Robinson's son.
6. The children's grandmother is not old as their grandfather.
7. Her youngest granddaughter is years old.
8. Jane is Miss Grace's youngest
9. Tom with his years is her nephew.
10. Agnes is years younger than Mary.
11. She is also years older than Jane.

Harjutis 6. Alljärgnevatēs lausetes täitke lüngad nõuetavate verbidega:

1. My parents are good to me, so my brothers.
2. My father is working in the garden, so my brother.
3. My father works in the garden, so Tom.
4. Edith isn't Mary's sister, nor Alice.
5. Edith goes to school by bus (buss), so Mary.
6. We do not walk with our arms, neither the dog.
7. Jane is quite small, so her cousin Frank.
8. The grandfather has seven grandchildren, so the grandmother.
9. Air comes in through the windows, so the light.
10. Miss Grace Robinson is Edith's aunt, so Mrs. William Robinson.

11. Tom has three cousins, so his brother and sister.
12. Frank does not learn English, neither his sister.
13. Grace is a woman, so I.
14. Mrs. John Robinson is the grandmother's daughter-in-law, so ... Mrs. William Robinson.

Märkmeid 10. õppetüki juurde.

1. Pange tähele hääldamise erinevust sõnades "to use" (tõ [u. 2]) - tarvitama ja "useful" (juustut) - kasulik.

2. Pange tähele, et ühesilbilistes sõnades, mis lõppevad konsonandiga eelneva lühikese vokaaliga, muutub see lõppkonsonant kahekordsaks, kui sõnale lisatakse mõni muutelõpp. Näit.: sit - sitting.

3. Korraga 3. õppekirjas leiduvad märkmed inglise keele käänete kohta. Inglise keeles esineb substantiivi ees palju prepositsioone, millele järgnev substantiiv on akkusatiivis. Nende prepositsioonide abil saame väljendada ka eestikeelseid käändeid. Näit.: On the wall - seinal (väljendab alalütlevat), in the house - majas (seesütlev), with the dog - koeraga (kaasütlev) jne. Into the house - majja (sisseütlev). Alalütlev (daativ) väljendub harilikult prepositsiooniga to. Näit.: The grandmother is good to the children - vanaema on hea lastele. Prepositsioon to jääb tarvitamata, kui daativ esineb akkusatiivi ees. Näit.: The sun gives us (daativ) much light (akkusatiiv).

Prepositsioon asetseb harilikult substantiivi ees. Näit.: We hold the pen with our fingers.

Küsilause, mis algab mõne interrogatiivpronoomeniga, võib prepositsioon ka asetseda lause lõpul. Näit.: What do you hold your pen with? On what do these books lie? - või: What do these books lie on?

4. Pange tähele, et sõna "bench" pluural moodustab, lisandades sellele muutelõpp -es, milline hääldub (iz) benches (bentʃɪz).

5. Pange tähele, et õpperaamatus lhk. 27 viiendas reas tuleb lugeda: Henry has two hands, and on each hand are five fingers. (Stockholm 1947) Palume see viga ära parandada!

Harjutis 1. Alljärgnevatel sõnades kriipsutage alla tüht n seal, kus ta hääldub. (n):

Bench, ink, finger, hand, playing, uncle, aunt, pencil, Frank, Henry, doing, English, morning, answer, young, Agnes.

Harjutis 2. Alljärgnevatel sõnades kriipsutage alla vokaal, mis hääldub lühikese häälikuna (e):

He, desk, ten, many, hand, when, men, women, there, lead, eat, Edith, English, tell, relation, see, pen, less, me, Agnes, leg, these,

Täie tunnete nüüd järgmisi prepositsioone:

In - sees, -s	on - peal, peale, -l, le
into - sisse, -sse	by - juures, lii, kõrval
for - jaoks, heaks, -ks	at - es, -l, juures
of - väljendab omandust, materiaalsel koosseisu	through - läbi
to - -le, -ni, -ks, -sse, juurde	with - millegagi, kellegagi, ühes, -ga.
behind - taga	

Harjutis 3. Alljärgnevatel lausetel täitke lüngad sobiva prepositsiooniga:

1. Sunday Tom does not go school.
2. We use pen and ink writing.
3. When we eat, we do not sit the table, but a chair.
4. I wash my hands soap and water.
5. Father goes work the morning, and he comes home the afternoon.
6. ~~Now~~ Monday ~~he~~ has English lesson. We go the garden the house.
7. school the children sit benches, and they write desks.
8. When Mary answers school, she stands ... the teacher's table.
9. The teacher sits the table.
10. I go Mr. Smith my English lesson.
11. The teacher holds his book his fingers.

Harjutis 4. Alljärgnevatel lausetel täitke lüngad sobiva prepositsiooniga to, in või into:

1. When the window are open, the air comes the room.
2. Light comes my room also when my windows are shut.
3. We go our classroom for our English lesson.
4. Tom, to and stand the corner.
5. Our father's English students come our house for their English lessons.

Harjutis 5. Alljärgnevatel lausetel täitke lüngad prepositsiooniga to, kus see tarvilik.

1. Mr. Smith gives the children English lessons.
2. The Mother gives biscuits her daughter.
3. The grandmother is good all her grandchildren.
4. Henry asks Jane a question, and Jane answers him.
5. Give me a cup of tea, Mary!
6. Mary, give this cup of tea Mr. Brown!
7. Tom tells Mr. Smith how old he is.

Harjutis 6. Alljärgnevatel lausetel moodustage küsilaused, mis algavad mõne küsiva sõnaga. Näide: We use our hands, when we write. What do we use when we write?

1. We wash our hands, when there is ink on them.
2. We use water and soap for washing our hands.
3. In the classroom there are ten desks for the students.
4. At school the children sit on benches and write on desks.
5. I write in my copy-book with a pen and ink.
6. All my copy-books lie on my desk in the classroom.
7. Mrs. Arthur Robinson loves all her grandchildren very much.
8. The grandfather is older than the grandmother.
9. I read many English and Estonian books.
10. In the afternoon the father works in the garden.

Märkmised 11. õppetükki juurde.

Pange tähele järgmistel sõnadel hääldamist:

dine - lõunatama (dain)
dining-room (daining-room) - söögituba
dinner (dina) - lõuna.

Pange tähele, et söögiaegadega tähendavad sõnad, nagu: "breakfast", "dinner" "supper" tarvitatakse harilikult ilma artiklita. Näit.: We have breakfast in the morning.

Samuti tarvitata kse harilikult artiklita aasta aegade nimed. Näit.: After spring comes summer.

Pange tähele kõnekäände:

in the morning - hommikul
in the evening - õhtul

on Sunday - pühapäeval
last Sunday - eelmisel pühapäeval

This morning - täna hommikul
to-night - täna õhtul
last summer - eelmine suvi,
eelmisel suvel
five times a week - viis
korda nädalas

this day week - täna nädala pärast
this day fortnight (fortnight) -
täna kahe nädala pärast
five lessons a day - viis tundi
päevas

He has been in London these five weeks. - Ta on Londonis kogu need viis nädalat

Harjutis 1. Alljärgnevatel sõnadel kriipsutage alla kõik vokaalid, mis häälduvad diiftongina (ou):

Our, four, also, soap, now, no, autumn, goes, does, both, so, hold, John, who, young, those, how, old, because.

Harjutis 2. Alljärgnevatel sõnadel kriipsutage alla kõik tähed, mis jäävad hääldamata:

After, dirty, walk, whose, times, which, part, granddaughter, called, night, Wednesday, when, evening, autumn, short, always.

Harjutis 3. Alljärgnevatel lausetel täitke lüngad puuduvate sõnadega. Uue sõnana pidage meeles: last (la:st) - viimane.

1. is our first meal the morning, and is the last meal the evening.
2. We all work day, but we do not work night.
3. morning I do not go to work, because it is Sunday.
4. My uncle is coming home ... -night.
5. Margaret has four English lessons week.
6. Tom always does his homework the afternoon
7. In summer it is not hot, there are also cooler days.
8. I have an English lesson this afternoon, my lesson is to-morrow.
9. Spring is the first season of the year, and winter is the
10. winter the weather was often very cold.
11. The cook is always in the, because she cooks the meals for us.

Harjutis 4. Alljärgnevatel lausetel täitke lüngad nõuetava abiverbiga:

1. The first meal is not called dinner, nor the second called supper.
2. The cook does not cook the meals in the dining-room, neither the mother.
3. The boys are not playing in the classroom, neither the girls.

4. These daughters cook for their fathers so those.
5. There is a fire in our kitchen, so there in the dining-room
6. The teacher's fingers are long, so your mother's
7. In winter it is cold in England, so it in Estonia.
8. The students do not dine here, neither the teachers.
9. The parents have a hot meal in the morning, so all the children.
10. Our books lie on the desk, so our copy-books.
11. Henry is Miss Grace Robinson's nephew, so Frank.
12. I do not eat in the middle of the night, neither my parents.

Harjutis 5. Alljärgnevat eitavad laused moodustage ümber jaatavateks lauseteks.

1. There is no fire in our kitchen now.
2. The father does not wash his hands when he comes home.
3. Henry does not read a book in the evening.
4. The weather is not often cold in autumn.
5. I do not see Mr. Robinson's family in this picture.
6. Frank does not live in his grandfather's house.
7. We do not often wash our hands with water and soap
8. My grandparents do not live in England.
9. In the classroom there is no table for the teacher.
10. The air does not come in, when we open the windows.

Harjutis 6. Alljärgnevat laused tõlkige emakeelsest inglise keelde.

1. Minu ema ei ela minuga, aga ta kirjutab mulle kord nädalas.
2. Täna ei ole väga külm, sest päike paistab ja on soo.
3. Minu toas on alati soo, sest see on väike tuba ja tal on ainult üks aken.
4. Pühapäev on alati liiga lühike ja teised päevad on alati liiga pikad.
5. Pühapäeval Alice loeb kena raamatut ja pärast lõunat ta läheb oma vanema juurde.
6. Agnese vihud on väga mustad aga ta öö vihud on päris puhtad.
7. Kui ma lähen koju oma töölt ma soon lõunat; see on alati hea, sest ema valmistab (keedab) teda.
8. Ma alati pesen oma käsi enne ja pärast sööki, siis nad on alati puhtad.
9. Meie ei söö oma toitu näppudega.
10. Enne kui ma lähen tööle hommikul, ma puhastan oma tuba.
11. Ma ei söö lõunat keskpäeval, sest siis ma ei lähe koju.
12. Meie kõik istume laua juures, kui me õpime oma tunde.

Märkmeid 12. õppetüki juurde.

1. Pange tähele, et sõnas "hour" jääb alakonsonant h hääldamata (ä.ü.ä.).
2. Pange tähele kõnkekäände:
a quarter of an hour - veerand tundi
half an hour - pool tundi
three quarters of an hour - 3/4 tundi
an hour and a half - 1 1/2
3. Pange tähele, et kellaaja määramisel tähendab "past" pärast ja tarvitatakse esimese poola tunni kohta. Näit.: Ten minutes past ten - 10 minutit pärast kümnet (10 minutit 11 peal), a quarter past ten - 1/4 11. Half past ten - 1/2 11.
To tähendab enne ja tarvitatakse teise poola tunni kohta. Näit.: 10 minutes to ten - 10 minutit enne 10 (10 minuti pärast kümme). A quarter to ten - veerand tundi enne kümnet - 3/4 10.
4. Pange tähele kõnkekäände: I go to bed - ma heidan voodisse - ma lähen magama, ja I go to sleep - ma jään magama (uinun).
5. Verbist "sleep" moodustub adverb asleep, ja verbist "wake up" moodustub adverb "awake".
6. Algtähed p.m. numbri järel tähendavad "pärast lõunat" ja a.m. tähendavad "enne lõunat".

Harjutis 1. Alljärgnevates sõnades kriipsutage alla kõik helitud konsonandid:

Twelve, three twice, half, quarter, shine, through, clouds, wake up, hour, breakfast, supper, parts, fire, fingers, kitchen, tells

Harjutis 2. Alljärgnevates sõnades kriipsutage alla kõik vokaalid mis häälduvad (ei):

Awake, bread, a.m., always, table, day, Sunday, night, name, relation, grace, they, Jane, Agnes.

Harjutis 3. Alljärgnevat lausete järle kirjutage sõna "true" või "false", vastavalt sellele, kas lause on sisult õige või vale:

1. In summer we always go to bed at six p.m.
2. Grandmother sometimes wakes up in the middle of the night
3. In England the weather is always colder in summer than in winter
4. In winter the days are sometimes longer than the nights
5. Mary always eats some bread and butter for her breakfast
6. The father often goes to sleep for half an hour in his office in the afternoon
7. We always have a fire in the dining-room, when we eat our dinner
8. Tom often has ink on his fingers when he writes with a pen and ink
9. We always shut the door when we go into the house.....
10. English boys are always called Tom and Henry
11. Grandmothers often have many grandchildren
12. Aunts are sometimes younger than their nieces.

Harjutis 4. Tõlkige alljärgnevat lausend emakeelsest inglise keelde.

Uute sõnadena õppige:

newspaper (nju:zpeipə) - ajaleht from (frəm, frəm) -st, -lt, juures
to last (tə lɑ:st) - kestma

1. Pärast hommikueinet isa loeb ajalehte pool tundi, kahesast poole üheksani.
2. Kell üheksa isa läheb oma kontorisse et töötada seal kuni kella seitsmeni hommikul.
3. Ma ei maga enam kui üheksa tundi, kella 10-st öhtul kuni kella seitsmeni hommikul.
4. Pühapäeval meie sagedasti ei ärka enne kui kell 1/2 10 hommikul.
5. Öösel meie ei ole ärkvil.
6. Üks tund koolis alati kestab 3/4 tundi.
7. Millal teie lähete magama?
8. Ma lähen voodisse alati kell 1/2 11.
9. Ma sagedasti lamen ärkvel öösel.
10. Isa tuleb koju kell 1/2 7 öhtul ja siis meie sööme õhtueinet.
11. Kell on nüüd 3/4 11 ja ma lähen nüüd magama.

Pidage mees inglisepäraseid kõnnekäände sõnadele, millised olete juba õppinud:

How do you do? - Tere! Kuidas käsi käib?

This will do! - Sellest piisab

How are you? - Kuidas teie käsi käib?

You are to work now - Teie peate nüüd tööd tegema.

The students are at lesson six now - Õpilased on nüüd 6.õppetüki juures.

I have to go now. - Ma pean nüüd minema.

I have it! - Mõistan! Saan nüüd aru.

Have a cup of tea! - Jooge tass teed!

I see! - Ma mõistan. Saan aru. Ah nii!

Let me see! - Oota veidi, las ma mõtlen!

Go on! - Mine metsa!

Go on with your work! - Jatkake oma tööd!

I am going to work now - Ma kavatsen nüüd töötama hakata.

He goes by the name of Jack. - Ta on tuntud nime all Jack.

To have a go. - Katset tegema, õhne katsuma.

Two hundred or so. - Kakssada või selle ümber.

So long! - Nagemiseni!

So that's that. - Nõnda siis seisavad asjad.

So to say. - Nõnda öelda.

That is my business - See on minu asi.

You have no business to come here. - Teil pole siin midagi otsimist.

Business of the day. - Koosoleku päevakord.

K o n t r o l l t ö ö nr 4

1. Iga alljärgneva fonetilise transkriptsiooni kõrval kirjutage sõna tema harilikus kirjaviisis:

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. mi:l | 11. θru: | 21. kɔ:l d | 31. i:diə |
| 2. wɒn | 12. li:t | 22. lɜ:n | 32. dɔ:tə |
| 3. jʌŋ | 13. wɔ:k | 23. fʌt | 33. brekfəst |
| 4. kɔ:tɪŋ | 14. eɪt | 24. dʌn | 34. di:nə |
| 5. pɪktʃə | 15. kɔ:nɪʃ | 25. ʌɪkəl | 35. si:zn |
| 6. heviu | 16. dɔ:lwi:z | 26. kʌz bænd | 36. wɪk |
| 7. a:nt | 17. tʃeɪ | 27. ni:s | 37. leɪɪŋ |
| 8. dɔ:təm | 18. hu:m | 28. nɔ:ɪs | 38. faɪə |
| 9. kʌzn | 19. kwait | 29. dɔ:l sou | 39. bi:kɔ:z |
| 10. ɛə | 20. si:tɪŋ | 30. a:θ | 40. daɪn |

2. Kirjutage alljärgnevad sõnad pluurali vormis, ühes fonetiliselt transkriptsiooniga:

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. chair | 8. answer | 15. nephew | 22. biscuit |
| 2. man | 9. week | 16. niece | 23. garden |
| 3. child | 10. day | 17. uncle | 24. dog |
| 4. woman | 11. work | 18. bench | 25. week |
| 5. book | 12. corner | 19. soap | 26. leg |
| 6. dozen | 13. night | 20. clock | 27. wall |
| 7. house | 14. cousin | 21. cook | 28. desk |
| | | | 29. evening |
| | | | 30. bed |

3. Alljärgnevatel lausetel täitke lüngad nõuetavate sõnadega:

- The moon at night.
- We see it when there are no
- Miss Grace Robinson is Tom's
- aunt is she also?
- Grace has no
- Mary's sister is not big, are her cousins.
- Henry's sisters are young, are his cousins.
- Henry lives in his father's house, so his sisters.
- Tom reads a book and in a copy-book.
- Tom's fingers are than his father's, because he is small.
- We use a pen and ink we write in our copy-books.
- Tom does not only love Mary, but he loves Jane
- We dine in the of the day.
- It is now (1.30), at (1.45) I have my English lesson.
- Summer is warmer than winter.
- After summer comes
- At night we are all in bed.
- After school the children go to dinner.
- After dinner we sit at table for half an
- There is fire in our dining-room, because the is cold.

4. Alljärgnevatel lausetel moodustage a) küsilaused ja b) eitavad laused:

- In the garden I see four children.
- I have three cousins in London, and four live in Estonia.
- My mother has much work to do to-day.
- The dog eats biscuits, because they are his food.
- The bus goes from London to Bristol.
- Mother always cooks breakfast for us.
- You all learn this lesson.
- My father writes a book.
- In summer the weather is always hot.
- The windows are all shut.
- Mary's hands are often cold.
- John always does his homework in the afternoon.
- The students have their English lessons in this classroom.
- Mr. Smith lives in this big house.
- We use this book for our English lessons.
- There is a fire in our dining-room.
- My uncle and aunt often come to see us.
- I wake at 7 a.m.
- I go to my grandmother twice a week.
- Mary washes her hands, when they are dirty.

5. Koostage lauscid tarvitades alljärgnevaid sõnu:

Season, weather, always, fire, both, use, each, relation, those, evening, awake, home, work, walk, next, quarter, half, sometimes, after, before.

6. Alljärgnevatel lausetel täiendage poolikud sõnad, lisandades neile puuduvad tähed:

- How many ...rs are there in a day?
- There are tw...
- I have br...fast at nine ...ck.
- At n...t c are all asl...p.
- An hour has four q...rs of an hour.
- Please, give me some br... and butter!
-se Engli... book is this?
- In a year there are four seas...s.
- S...mer is the ni...st time, because it is w...m th...n.
- I w...ke up in the morning w...n the sun is s...ing thr... my window.
- Mary, are yo... hands d...ty, when you areting you... din...er?
- No, they are q...te cl...n.
- My mother wakes m... at seven in the morning and giv... m... a c...p of t..., but I am aw...ke long bef... that.
- I only sleep ti... ha... pa... six
- A pen is very ...ful, because we ...te with it.

7. Alljärgnevatel lausetel tõlkige emakeelset inglise keelde:

- Ühes meie aia nurges seisab üks vana puu.
- Ma avan ukse aeda.
- Meie köögil pole ühtegi akent.
- Meie kokk alati valmistab (keedab) head lüunat.
- Tom armastab oma vanaema sama palju kui oma vanaisa.
- Proua William Robinson ei ole päris noor, ta on vanem kui ta naine.
- Õde Miss Grace.
- Härra William Robinsoni lapsel on Miss Grace'i sugu-
lased, samuti on ka härra John Robinsoni lapsel.
- Mary läheb kooli hom-
mikul, samuti ka Edith.
- Jane ei ela oma vanaema majas, aga ka Frank.
- Ilm on külmemtähna, kui ta oli eile.
- Minu kaas on suur laud, seal on ka kaks tooli.
- Miks Jane ei koolis? Sellepärast, et ta on

liiga vaika. 13. Kas õpetaja elab koolis? Ei ta ei ela seal. 14. Lapsed ei ela koolis, nad elavad oma vanemadega. 15. Meie tõuseme üles kell 7.45 hommikul. 16. Kell on praegu 11.45. 17. Mul on alati inglise keele tunnid teisipäeval ja neljapäeval. 19. Mõnikord on meil soojaid söögid ja mõnikord külma. 19. Talvel on päevad lühemad kui ööd. 20. Lapsed on alati nooremad kui nende vanemad.

Harjutiste võti 3. vihu juure

Harjutis 1: whom, Tom, all, do, son, what, not, for, of, dog, love, so, good, who.

Harjutis 2: Man, woman, Mary, Alice, Agnes, much, am, parents, has, have, England, that, Jane, there, answer.

Harjutis 3: English, Alice, my, Jane, there, three, with, children, sisters, them, thirty, thirtieth, lessons, dog, garden, loves, works, of, parents.

Harjutis 4: Her, his, our, my, their, his, her, his, their, her, her, his, her, her.

Harjutis 5: are, is, are, are, is, are, is, are, is, are, are, is, are, is, are, is, are, are, is, is, are.

Harjutis 6: Do you love your parents very much? 2. Does Henry see his dog in the garden? 3. Does Henry ask his sister a question? 4. Is the mother good to her children? 5. Is the tree behind the father's house? 6. Is this Jane's answer to Henry's question? 7. Are the parents good to their children? 8. Do they love them very much? 9. Do you see two dogs in the picture? (How many dogs do you see in the picture? 10. Has Henry only one dog? (How many dogs has Henry?). 11. Does Henry love his dog Jack? 12. Does the mother work for her children? 13. How many trees are there behind the house? 14. Do Henry's parents live in England? 15. Is this my father and is he your father too, Mary?

Harjutis 7: Who sees the dog in the garden? 3. Who asks his sister a question? 4. Who is good to her children? 7. Who are good to their children? 8. Who loves them very much? 9. Who sees two dogs in the garden? 10. Who has only one dog? 11. Who loves his dog Jack? 12. Who works for her family? 13. Who live in England?

Harjutis 8: Henry's sister's, father's, sons, Tom's, gardens, sisters, mother's, brothers, teacher's, Mary's, sister's.

Harjutis 9: them, me, him, us, him, her, them, her, us, you.

Harjutis 1: Five, fifteen, live, give, by, say, play, lie, eight, my, they, lying, nine, Jane, child, children, twice, times, behind.

Harjutis 2: Eight, cat, play, say, says, twice, lie, Jane, Alice, they.

Harjutis 3: Biscuits, gives, twice, lies, business, parents, Alice, arms, second, cats, stands, because, house, answer, trees, grass, works, asks, questions, answers, sees, says, pictures, dogs.

Harjutis 4: lying, lies, gives, stands, lives, do not live, answers, loves, love, works, works, does not work, plays, sees, does M. answer, answers.

Harjutis 5: 1. A dog has four legs. 2. A boy often lies on the grass in the garden. 3. A dog eats a biscuit, because it is his food. 4. My sister is learning E. 5. There is a woman in the garden. 6. A child loves its parents very much. 7. An English boy lives in E. 8. Is your father a big man? 9. A mother is good to her daughter. 10. The boy is playing with his sister. 11. The child gives the teacher a good answer to his question. 12. What does a dog walk with? 13. Where does the man work? 14. Is the man working now?

Harjutis 6: 15, 17, 16, 18, 10, 13, 12, 14, 20, 19.

Harjutis 1: girl, sister, Saturday, are, Thursday, afternoon, where, morning, working, thirteen, first, answer, learn, third.

Harjutis 2: called, only, child, children, living, school, family, girl, learn, walk, tell, Alice, play, small, England.

Harjutis 3: Thursday, after, before, Thursday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Tuesday, Sunday, sixth, morning, morning, afternoon, name, other, school.

Harjutis 4: false, true, false, false, true, false.

Harjutis 1: Sun, us, moon, through, picture, room, food, whom, who, no, Tuesday, Thursday, you, your, woman, too, do, good, does, shut, two.

Harjutis 2: Two, work, answer, woman, how, twice, who, whom, week, very, which, William, when, biscuit, that, tell, we, one, only, where, question, Wednesday, with, walk, give.

Harjutis 3: much, many, much, many, many, much.

Harjutis 4: not, not, no, no, not, no.